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JOURNAL GOODS! THE HOME

VOLUME XXI.

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE, JULY 26, 1882..

NEWS GLEANINGS.

Tennessee has forty marriage asso cia-

Seventy gold mines are being worked in Georgia,

Ableville, Ala., has a colored citizen worth \$20,000.

Six negroes sit on the grand jury at Brownsville, Tenn. Augusta, Ga., has \$6,000,000 invested

in manufactories. Two thousand Choctaw Indians still

live in Mississippi. A large car factory is to be establish-

ed at Danville, Ga. Chattanooga has the finest union dedepot in the South.

The largest peach orehard in the world is in Alabama. Pepper pods weighing a quarter of a

pound grow at Waldo, Fla. Cedar Key, Fla., shipped 4,000 pounds

of turtles one day last week. The cotten crop of Florida will be about the same as that of last year.

Chatham county, Ga., has shipped \$50,000 worth of cabbages this year.

One of the richest mica mines in the

world has been discovered near Athens, Five hundred thousand dollars will

be invested in a new cotton mill at Sel-The population of Birmingham, Ala.,

is estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000. Quite a margin. The authorities of Madison county, Fla., will abolish the license of \$500 for

trading in cotton seed. During the ten years from 1870 to

her farms forty per cent-

A Chili squash, raised as an experiment by a Monticello, Fla., farmer weight nearly 260 pounds,

Senator Brown is the largest individusl tax-payer in Atlanta, Ga, and he pays taxes on \$329,500 worth of real and personal property.

A mysterious rot has made its appear ance among the Tennessee vineyards, and it is feared great damage will be done the heretofore promising fruit.

Within the neighborhood of Talbott's station, Jefferson county, Tenn., over five hundred sheep have been killed and asgreat a number crippled, by dogs in the last twelve months.

A canal to be built at Rome, Ga, on he Etowah river, will be four and a half miles long, 262,96 horse power and have a fall of over twenty-six feet. It is intended for manufacturing purposes. and will cost \$350,000.

A. M. Page, the hero of the great Lowndesbend robbervat Clarksburg, W. Va., who succeeded in getting away with \$100,000 in money and bonds, bas just been released from prison after serving out seven years of an eight years

An inexhaustable mine of corundum stone, the next bardest known substance to the diamond, has been discovered in Butts county, Ga. It resembles the sapphire, is susceptible of high polish, and is valuable in many ways.

Lorentz Rothenback is the modern Samson, who labors in the fron works at Cedartown, Tenn., and amuses himself and delights the natives by carrying a pair of 500-pound car wheels, attached to the axle, around the yard with perfeet ease.

The Art of Mezzotint. These attempts at revising the art of mezzotint as employed upon original work have a special interest besides that which attaches to them as experiments so far successful and promising to be still more so. They show the desire to cultivate a very beautiful and refined style in which English artists, inspired as they were the beautiful pictures of Reynolds and Gainsborough, more than a hundred years ago, arrived at the highest perfec-tion. That the method should ever have been suffered to fall into disuse, and be supplanted by the more mechanical and less artistic work produced in various forms by various tools used to cut into the plate in a more or less stiff and unpliant manner, is much to be regretted. It is essentially a painter's method, more pictorial than any other, and broader in treatment, and one, therefore, that enles the artist to give full expression to his feeling for the beauties of light and shade and every charm of gradation and suggested color possible to a mono-

"Now," said the Justice to the witness, "you will please tell precisely how it happened," "Yes, sir; I'll try. er and that man were eating dinner at the same table and they got to quarreling, when the prisoner just up with a dab of Irish mashed potatoes and hit that other man on the head with it.' Do you, sir," said the Justice sternly, "pretend to tell the Court that a dab of mashed potatoes, even when thrown with the greatest violence, can make a gash the greatest violence, can make a gash five inches long on a man's head and knock him senseless? If you trille with the Court you will be locked up."
"Judge, I reckon I forgot to say that when the prisoner threw the dab of mashed potatoes at the man he forgot to first take the dab out of the dish."

-The prospect for a large apple crop in New York and the other Eastern States is reported as excellent,

The Season and Planting.

The season of 1882 will long be remembered for untimely frosts, continued cold weather and deluging rains. These have not been confined to any particular portion of the West, but it is general, so that the opening spring, which prom-ised everything that could be desired, has given later anything but what was expected. The winter was mild; wheat wintered admirably, except that in some instances it was too rank. From all that we can learn half a crop will be all that may be expected. Spring wheat and oats were late in being sown, and have grown slowly, and continued wet weather has prevented proper growth. but yet seems not to have seriously injured the crop; as a whole the injury has been confined to particular portions

of farms and to particular localities. The worst feature in the season, however, is that continued rains have prevented the planting, or when planted, the cultivation of corn. It is true that disabilities of a season are always overrated. As a rule the worst view of the season is apt to be taken by farmers, and naturally so. If the soil is wet it is always concluded to be disastrously so. If too dry crops are burning up. If frost strikes the blossoms, fruit is entirely in the blossoms, fruit is entirely in the blossoms. tirely killed, while succeeding days show perhaps that a full crop is left. Thus this season the outcome of fruit now promises fully half a full crop, or more, except as to early blossoming varieties; the severest loss being strawberries, and next peaches. Winter wheat will probably make half a full crop, which means almost or quite an average crop. The damage early anticipated from destructive insects will prove next to nothing. For the weather that was bad for crops was fatal to insect life. So far there seems no cause for being disheartened over small grains, as a whole.

In relation to corn the matter is more serious. Our great corn years are those when the corn may be planted early and cultivated right along. Dry seasons give better crops than wet ones, the best seasons being moderately dry warm springs, followed by warm, rather moist weather during June and July. As a 1880 Tennessee increased the number of rule corn planted in June does not make a full crop to ripen on the stalk, but if cut up at the time of the first frost, it will ripen sound. If the autumn is late and warm, the June plantings may ripen perfectly on the stalk, but this may not be expected .- Prairie Farmer.

Founder of the Christian Church.

Alexander Campbell, the acknowledged founder of the Christian sect named Disciples of Christ (often called Campbellites), was the son of the Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Presbyterian divine who emigrated from England to America Alexander was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1786. He was educated in the University of Glasgow, where he remained until 1809, when he followed his father to America, and settled in Washington County, Pa., near Bethany, the site of Bethany College, West Virginia, which he organized in 1841, and of which he was for many years the President. For a short time after coming to this country he was pastor of a Presbyterian Church, having adopted the belief that Christians should accept no creed or declaration of faith but the whole Bible he and his father left the Presbyterian communion in 1810 and organized a church at Brush Run, Pa. In 1812 he and his church declared their belief in immersion as the only form of Christian baptism authorized by Christ, and, in conformity with this doctrine, they were all immersed. Here, then, at Brush Bun. Washington County, Pa., in the years 1810-1812, may be said to be the place and date of the rise of this sect. True, this little society subsequently united with a Baptist asso ciation for a time, maintaining constantly, however, their abjuration of all creeds, and with such pertinacity and aggressiveness, that in time they excluded from fellowship with the Bap-tist churches. In 1827, feeling the need of some bond of union among them selves, the several societies who accepted the peculiar doctrines taught by Dr. Campbell, commenced to form themselves into an association, which has since become a wide-extended church organization, numbering in 1880 567,448

Fitted to a Chair. In a fashionably-furnished store, 1 didn't at first know what to make of the actions of a young woman. She was claborately gotten up as to clothes, and had some advantages in the way of natural good looks, so that she was altogether a thing of considerable beauty. She was in an upholstered easy chair before a big mirror, and striking various poses—now lying back on the soft studing, both her arms spread out negligently; now leaning ngainst one of the sides, with elbow supporting her body; now sitting bolt upright in the middle. All the while she regarded her reflection in the glass with a critical air. What do you sup-pose she was at? Why, getting herself litted with a chair. She knew how hard it is to be graceful in some of the chairs of novel shape, and was bound to have one that would help instead of hindering her in posing prettily before her visitors. When a girl sets out to be a fascinator, you understand, she must use all the devices available for that purpose. So this creature was neither lunatic nor fool, though the appearances were a little against her. I hung about covertly, and saw that she finally bought the chair, with the provise that the sides should be lowered two inches. -Cincinnati Enquirer.

-Historians generally agree that General Washington's death was caused by a cold contracted by exposure while riding on horseback on a cold December Mrs. Young, the last surviving day. Mrs. Young, the last surviving child of Washington's steward, Anderson, herself just deceased, related, recently how Washington's death might have been averted. It is true might have been averted. that he caught the cold referred to and returned home; but he was then summoned to give instructions about the completion of a boat, and while standing without hat or overcoat on the banks of the Potomac, the chilling blasts increased the cold, which proved

LAID BY.

Laid by in my silent chamber, I hear them stirring below; Still passing to and fro. And I ask my heart, Shall I never more Of my own will pass through that door?

I ask, Oh' is it forever
That I have ceased to be
One of the group around the hearth,
Sharing their sorrow or their mirth?
Am I from henceforth free
From all concern with the things of life,
Done with its sorrow, and toll, and strife?

Shall they carry me forth in silence, With blind and scaled-up syes? Shall they throw the windows wide to the a And gather mementoes here and there, As they fidnk, with tears and sighs,
"This she was food off—this she wore,
But she never shall need them any more."
—Littl's Living Age.

Hard and Soft Water.

You often hear of water for household "hard" purposes being called 'soft." The reason why some waters especially spring-water, are "hard' is owing to the mineral matters dissolved in them. Rain-water is never "hard," ecause it is nearly free of solid matter The reason you had such an uncomfortable wash and shave this morning at your friend's house was owing to the water being largely charged with lime and magnesia. When the soap is rubbed between the palms in water of this description, the stearic acid in the oil of the soap combines with the lime and magnesia, and forms compounds which the water cannot dissolve; and hence the provoking cardiness you observed For the lather to be a perfect one, com plete solution of the constituents of the soap must take place, and in pure water this would be the case. But some water are permanently hard, while some ar only temporarily so. Permanent hardness is caused when the water is charged with sulphate of lime and magnesia, and temporary hardness by carbonates o the sulphates, but not the carbonates Then how do the earbonates come to be n the water at all? The reason is this All natural waters, but especially spring and well water, cont on more or less free carbonic-acid gas in a state of absorp tion, and, when thus charged, are capa de of dissolving the carbonates; whenever this gas is expelled from the water, say by boiling it, the carbonates are at once deposited; and this account for the incrustation in the kettle; and when this takes place the water become mite soft. The boiling does not affect the sulphates to any degree in this way n water that is permanently "hard. Temporarily hard water can be made soft by more means than boiling alone If a tubful of it at night be stirred up with a little "slaked" lime and allowed to settle, in the morning there will be ; white deposit at the bottom of the tub, and the water will be found to be quite "soft," because the lime added wil combine with the free carbonic-aoid gain the water, and the whole of the carbonates will become deposited, virtue of their insolubility in water with

out this gas.
For drinking purposes, rain-water after being passed through a charcon filter, to remove the organic matter i The general objection is tastelessness. A pinch of salt will remedy this. For the young, however solid matter in the water, the right kind such as lime and magnesia, is good, a these go to build up the bony structure of the child, - Chambers' Journal.

The Flery Pepper.

"What do you do with your cocoanu shells?" asked a Record reporter of a prominent candy manufacturer. "Sel them to be made into pepper," said he and the aroused curiosity of the reporter was not quieted by the further statement that the shells were really ground and used by spice men to adulterate pepper and other of their wares. Further investigation showed that a factory where the shells are ground up is situated at the corner of Line street and the railroad in Camden, and is a one-story brick building, the capacity of the mill being about two tons of ground shells per day. The shells are brought to the factory in bags and deposited in the roasting department. Here they are carefully scraped and put in great revolving ovens, which are constantly turned beds of blazing coals. Some of the shells are roasted a light brown, while others come out crisp and black After being carefully sorted, the dark shells are put in hoppers in the grinding department and reduced to fine powder like pepper. The brown shells are not ground so fine, and come from the mill ooking exactly like ground coffee. The Camden factory is said to have been in operation for a about a month. The shells cost very little, and the milling is

done at an expense of about 2 or 24 cents per pound. A representative of a leading spice house, in speaking of this novel preparation, said that while his house had not used it, he supposed it was a harmless adulteration for spices. "We have our own methods of adulteration," said he, and sell to the trade probably more adulterated goods than pure. We can't help it. There is no pretense on our part that the lower grades of spices are pure. We simply sell the retailer what he wants. We sell them spices as low as eight and nine cents, but it is about as much something else as it is pepper. It would ruin the trade to prohibit adulteration, and, besides, there are not enough spices grown to supply the de-mand of the United States alone, if nand of the United States alone, if nothing but pure spices were sold. We are constantly making experiments to discover the cheapest harmless foreign matter with which we can make our goods, in order to supply the demand

for low grades."

The powder made from ground cocosnut shells has a fine color, and on so-count of its weight and appearance is considered by spice manufacturers to be choice adulterating material.—Phila-

-The Gazetta de Napoti is authority for the statement that the number of deaths from dolirium tremens and chronic alcoholism are: In Italy, 1.65 per thousand; in England, 2.04; Nor-way, 2.36; Scotland, 2.99; Belgium and Switzerland, each, 3.83; Sweden, 6,25, and New York, 12.08,

A Steam-Plow at Work.

A Fargo, Dakota, letter to the Boston says: " After all that has been done with reference to bringing out a steam-plow in this country, it remains for an ingenious Englishman to invent and place in successful working a steamplow. Mr. J. G. Allen, of Leeds, England, agent for John Fowler & Co., the manufacturers of steam-plows at Leeds, is accomplishing some excellent work on the Aurora farm, belonging to Captain Thomas W. Hunt, at Blanchard, Dakota. It is attracting a great deal of attention, and farmers are coming long distances to see the plow at work. Two enormous traction engines are placed about 300 to 500 yards apart. Beneath each engine and belted to the boiler is a steel drum about five feet in diameter. To this drum is attached a steel cable about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, 500 yards long, and capable of sustaining a weight of thirty tons. which drags the plow to and fro across the field. The plow is a frame-work of iron resting upon two large wheels; or each side of this frame are firmly fixed six plows with colters that cut six fucrows sixteen inches wide each time the machine crosses the field. On the ar rival of the plow at the end of the fur row the gauge changes position, and the plows that have been in the all are low cred and ready to start back. One man is sufficient to guide the plow, and scate lover the body of the machine, directs one of the two large wheels it the furrow last turned by means of a hand-wheel. Each engine is of about forty-horse power, and weighs about sixteen tons. When the plow reaches one side of the field the engine on that sides moves ahead eight feet, the operathree and one-half m only, and the plow is started back to the other side of the field. The plow will break from twenty-five to thirty-five acres per day, according to the soil, location, and lay of the land, etc. It also does harrowing."

A Brave Man.

At Brother Barnes' meeting last

night, there was an episode in which a

colored brother and the highest judicial

officer of the State gave a public establ

tion of the fraternal relations existing

between the white and colored races it Kentucky. While the evangelist stood with outstretched bands asking: will trust the Lord?" Judge Thomas F. Hargis, of the Court of Appeals, was moved to confession and took his seat on the front row of chairs. Shortly after there passed down the aisle penitent, blacker than the midnight eves of the sable goddess. Then came others who Brother Barnes observed were careful to choose seats as far away as possible from the dusky brother. Stopping right in the midst of the singing, Brother Barnes said: "My dear friends, you see that this colored brother has come forward to confess Christ, and you are staying away simply because you don't want to sit beside him. Here he sits alone on this front and all that have come forward have been careful not to seat themselves near him. Any man coming forward despite the prejudice against color and taking a seat by the side of this colored brother will be a brave, noble man. I know that in the eves of society there is a difference between you and him; but, dear friends, before God the difference does not exist. He was born this way. He cannot help his color. Still, he has a soul to save If you stay away now it will prove the success of the devil's device. The devil knows Frankfort people and has taken this advantage of their prejudices. Oh, my friends, this same devil is a sharp old fellow, but I'm going to get ahead of him. He doesn't think any one will have the courage to sit next to this col-ored man, and, friends, will you let the devil triumph? A brave man, remember, is he who takes a seat alongside the colored friend who has come forward to confess Christ and save his soul from the peril of eternal damnation." At this Judge Hargis arose, and, taking the sable penitent by the hand, sat down in the chair next him, Brother Barnes in the meanwhile looking on approvingly, and, with a quiet smile of happy satisfaction. exclaiming: "The Recording Angel will note this in the Book of Life, praise the Lord!"-Frankfort (Ky.) Dispatel.

Terrible Presicament.

Messrs, E. S. Early and S. E. Hines who have just completed a saw-mill in the mountains above Wolf Creek, East Tennessee, furnished the following par

ticulars of a recent ground-hog hunt: A few mornings ago a man living pear Wolf Creek was attracted by the barking of his dogs, and going to where they had treed on the side of the mountain he found his game in a hollow log lying upon the ground with the entrance up-hill. He procured a long pole to reach the game, but this being too short, he crawled in to lengthen the pole and hung his toes over the end of the log. In this position he lost his hold, and down he went into the log on top of the ground-hog, and a lively fight began. The man's superior strength prevailed, but not till he had been bitten in elever places and badly scratched and scarred But the trouble had not ended, but the man had, and wrong end down at that but he could not crawl backward up-hill so he was a prisoner, and in a critical, not to say ridiculous position, with no means of escape. Fortunately, at this frightful juncture, the family became uneasy and went out to see what had happened, and were horrified at the discovery. Finally, after a round of cursing, praying and crying, the victim was cut out of the log and "set right side up," clothed and in his right mind, but the ground-hog was dead.—Chat-

Charlemange was crowned king at twenty-six, was master of France and the larger part of Germany at twenty-nine, placed on his head the iron crown of Italy at thirty-two, and conquered Spain at thirty-six.

Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great cap-tain had cained a great temptation and

tain, had gained a great reputation was made commander-in-chief of army of Italy at forty-one,

Funeral Flowers.

During the past five years the beauti ful custom of sending floral tributes to the funerals of deceased friends has grown wonderfully, and now the casket that incloses the remains of a loved one is almost invariably surrounded with handsome floral tributes in various de signs, showing the esteem in which the departed is held. Out of this another beautiful custom has grown. Every Easter Sunday the chancels of the churches, especially the Episcopal churches, are filled with handsome memorial pieces, placed there in memory of loved ones gone before. Yesterday afternoon a reporter visited some of the leading florists of the city and ques tioned them on the subject of memorial flowers.

Mr. E. Pieser said that the florists made their own designs, from which the wireworker made his frames. Each florist tried to protect his new designs for exclusive use, but sooner or later they were copied by others.

"What flowers are used principally in this work?" asked the reporter. " Carnations in the winter and bal sams in the summer. Other flowers are also used, but these are the principal ones from which memorial pieces are

"What do you use in lettering?" "In summer we use immortelles and

in winter violets." "What is the processe of making up

these designs?" "The wire frames are filled up with wet moss, and the flowers are wired onto toothpicks and stuck in. The work requires considerable labor, care, and

"What are the principal designs?" "The 'Gates Ajar' is a favorite design, also the 'hour-glass.' Then there are sickles, scythes, chalices, crowns and crosses, Bibles, crosses, wreaths, hearts, stars, anchors, lyres, harts, broken columns, etc. A handsome design is the 'Faith, hope, and charity'cross, crown, and anchor.

"How do the prices range?" "In summer from \$3 to \$150, and in winter from \$5 to \$200. Where special lesigns are ordered the price is in creased. We made the design of the engine and tunnel, which was given recently at the funeral of a prominent railroad official in this city. \$400. We also made a floral ledger for the funeral of a young bookkeeper. That cost \$100."

" How long can these designs be pro served?"

"We can keep them for eight days if necessary, in good condition, but when they leave us they generally fade within forty-eight hours. "Has the demand for these pieces in-

creased lately?" "O, yes. Since Jan. 1 last there has been a very large demand for funeral flowers of all kinds. We have used We have used more white flowers than ever before." "Do you always have flowers on

"Yes, either in our store or at our green-houses." "How about Easter memorial de

hand sufficient to fill all orders P"

"The demand for them is large Some florists use colors in making them up, but we use tints, as being more appropriate."

John C. Craig was called on by the reporter. He said that more funeral lowers had been sold recently than ever before, and the demand was increasing constantly."

"Do you make your own designs?" "Yes, but other florists copy them, and it is impossible to keep our new desions exclusively for our own use. I am the originator of one of the most popular designs for funerals—the 'Gates Ajar.' It was first used about three Easters ago as a memorial piece at Trinty Episcopal Church, but since that time has been copied and used largely all through the West."

"What flowers do you use in these "Carnations, roses, lities of the valley

hyacinth, and white tulips. Camellias Few of them are used here, and in the

East they are not used at all." "What are the favorite funeral

pieces?"
"I think that for funeral work cut flowers in bunches are being used to a great extent. The casket is studded with them, as is the interior of the grave, which is lined with pine or arborvitæ. They give a very rich effect. The newest and largest design I have made is that of a broken tree. The 'Gates Ajar' is a favorite piece, and

other pieces are the broken column, harp, lyre, cross, crown, and anchor, star, scythe, sickle, cross, chalice, crown, Bible, pillow, sheaf of wheat, hourgla-s, wreaths, heart, etc."

"How do these pieces range in "Well, the 'Gates Ajar' is from \$25 to \$100, and the other pieces are made

from \$1 to \$300. The season of the year affects the prices considerably. Large pieces and those of special design "What flower do you use in lettering

"Are white flowers used in funeral and Easter work?" "They are, largely; but I think col-

ored flowers are quite as appropriate. In the East they are used altogether. Delicate pink and white tints are used a great deal. For Easter, spring flowers are popular in memorial pieces. The demand for Easter memorial pieces is growing."-Chicago Tribune.

-Good work from human beings just as from machinery, requires good treatment, and the finer the quality and the greater the quantity of the work, the larger must be the outlay. Build factories that supply pure air, and the employes will produce more; but they will ask for more pay, because they will consume more food, and cannot live on low wages. A donkey can exist on thisters of course, and give a donkey's retles, of course, and give a donkey's re-turn; but a race-horse cannot be placed on the same fare with profit to any one.

The Hungarian Plains.

are dimpled here and there with shady iollows; while like golden islands in an ocean of vivid green lie long stretches of yellow colza and ripening corn. On the gently rising upland yonder a dark round speck appears against the sunlit sky; gardually it elongates, and we hear a voice singing in a quivering treble some national idyl. It is a husbandman emerging from the hollow and tradging homeward along the crest of the undulation. Then all is silence and solitude once more, till coming to a standstill at one of the primitive wells by the roadside, we hear the distant rumble of a wagon as its wheels grind heavily along, the driver of it singing, as it goes, a melancholy ditty in the mi-nor key. Then one by one the villages and solitary farms lying on the horizon die away, and we enter the boundless plains. How lonely we feel, and what tiny atoms of creation, with no objects to measure ourselves by save birds of prey, and the white clouds sailing far up in the great, blue, glorious sky! Our though imposing only in the carringe. matter of size, proved very comfortable, its ponderous hood shielding us from the heat of the sun, save where, taking mean advantage of weak places in its constitution, it shot fiery arrows in upon us, scarcely less piercing than those that pour down upon the head of the traveler in the desert. The sun reflects itself in the white and dusty road Above the soil on either side there is a flickering motion of the air like the haze from a lime-kiln. Everything is hot and dusty; not an insect is seen nature is taking its siesta in the dreamy corn, and speckled streaks of tobacco till we come to vast tracts of uncultivated but not sufficiently strong to stir his black and flowing locks, which, weighted with some unctuous matter, rest calmly on his shoulders. Our nearest town is Veszprim, but at the pace we are at present going we are scarcely likely to reach it before nightfall, if then. But what does it matter, when we have the whole of to-morrow, and the next day, and the day after that ave, and our whole lives, to do the distance in if necessary? How delightful to enjoy for once the true feeling of rest in this world of hurry-scurry, where we are but too often compelled to live at high pressure! Let, oh! let us for once take life easily under the broad and peaceful canopy of heaven, and reduce the dolce far niente to a science. -From Magyarland.

France's War Debt.

such apparent ease their immence financial burdens, are questions which a political economist may profitably study. The figures have been given before, but they are a perennial source of wonder. The German war laid upon France public debt of \$1,500,000,000, and the indemnity she had to pay was \$1,000,-000,000 more. To this should be added the debt previously existing, and the cost of the Commune, which was the relatively trifling sum of \$50,000,000. The loans required to meet these obligations had to be obtained from a peopl them. But not only were they raised, but ten-fold the amount required was tendered to the Government. payment of interest the public taxes were increased by about \$140,000,000 per annum. So far from being crushed by this new burden, the industries of France flourished under it to such a degree that a large surplus accumulated in the treasury, and \$60,000,000 miserable existence, this is, to say the least of it, a creditable record.

Fun for the King.

gold the Zulu King insisted on heaping upon him.

isn't, I'll make it right."
The king called in his guards and bad the dentist to draw their teeth, which was done amidst yells and writhings that

A curious proof of the prevalence of the English language throughout the globe is afforded by a statement in the "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," that out of 34,274 newspapers and periodicals which were published in 1880, no fewer than 16,500 were printed in our own tongue. Nearly half the remainder were in German, a quarter in French, and the greater bulk of the rest in Spanish. Daily papers numbered rest in Spanish. Daily papers numbered 4,020, and the gross circulation of the whole periodical press is estimated at 10,592,000,000.

To can raspberries, fill the cans full of berries, set them in a boiler of cold water with wooden slats iaid on the bottom, and bring the water to the boiling point. As the berries settle add more till the juice reaches the top of the can. then seal. In this way the sirap is undiluted with water. Or, put the berries in a stewpan with a little water, let them heil for or tive minutes, then put in cans and seal. -N. F. Tribune.

At first the plains softly undulating the ! terial of which ladies' dresses are made. This is probably the kind that the lady slips on easy. - Yonkers Statesman. at the Grand Central Depot of a about the low bushes which now and then skirt our pathway. All noontide, and nothing is awake but the scarlet pimpernel that with wide-open, unblinking eye looks straight up at the blazing sun. We now come to a marshy district, where a lonely heron is con-templating its lovely image in a small still pool, and then away we go again -out into the broad purble patches of newly upturned soil, bands of emerald with its large red and green leaves, and on through cool labyrinths of maize, land, where wild horses with flying manes go scampering across its surface with the natural grace of untamed things. As day advances and the shadows of the clouds begin to lengthen neross the plains, a breeze springs up and plays about us softly, rustling the large white, surplice-like sleeves of the driver's

What manner of people the French may be, and how they have borne with exhausted and impoverished by war, and it was believed to be impossible to raise has since been remitted. For people who have been supposed to drag out a

Cetewayo invented a new way of mak ing change. A dentist having pulled a tooth for him, objected to the amount of "All right!" said Cetewayo, "if it

Celewayo hugely enjoyed. In fact, he liked it so much that he pensioned the dentist, made him one of his household, and for a diversion ordered a general tooth-drawing every Saturday afternoon.

You can never entirely discourage a New Jersey man. When he comes down to his last dollar he picks up a spade and goes out to dig up some of Kidd's buried treasure.—Detroit Free Press. -" Is this my train?" asked a traveler

lounger. "I don't know, not of some of some oly. "I see it's got the name of some oly. "I see it's got the side, and exrailroad company on the side, and ex-pect it belongs to them. Have you lost a train anywhere?"-N. Y. Graphic. -It is stated that a railroad brake-

ensware and Groceries

man has become an operatic tenor, and has been engaged for next season at \$500 a week. He won't have to learn the Italian language, you see. He has merely to speak his lines as he does the names of stations and everybody will think he's speaking Italian.—Boston Post. -The peculiar costume of the dwel-

lers in Arizona is thus graphically de-scribed by a "tender-foot;" "In ordi-nary weather he wears a belt with pistols in it. When it grows chilly he puts en another belt with pistols in it, and when it becomes really cold he throws a Winchester rifle over his shoulders."

-Seth Green says fish can not shut their eyes. Fogg says this explains why they always succeed in keeping off his hook. Whenever he goes fishing, the fish are all eyes and no mouth, and every eye wide open. He thought they kept their eyes open out of pure cussed ness; but, now that he knows that they can't help it, he simply despises where he hated them before.-N. Y. Inde-

Well, my little girl," said a New Well, my little girl," said a New Haven gentleman, to a friend's "preciousest," "aren't you going to sing for me?" "No., sir. I'm not a singer." Now, I thought you were a little singer." "Oh, no! I only sing a little to my dolly." "But I'll be your dolly." "You're too big. I guess sister Jennie wouldn't mind if you was hers. She said you was just splendid." Sudden rattling of the dishes in the Sudden rattling of the dishes in the back room-where Jennie was busy.-New Haven Register.

-"The latest agony," says Jeems, "is the way I felt this morning. My wife asked me for a XX bill—a twenty, you know-and I cut the matter short by telling her that it could not be did, for the simple reason that I had only a matter of a dollar or so in my pocket.

I knew you'd tell me that,' she said, and it's true, too! And, as I looked up in amazement, she added: 'I looked in your pockets last night. I've got the twenty.' Oh! boys, how I felt! But what could I do?"

-"Heart-disease," said Jemmie, as he assisted Patrick to up-end a barrel of worst diseases. Some people never dead." Thrue for you, Jemmie," replied Patrick; "and those people who know that they have it have to be moighty careful wid themselves. knew a man wonst that had it, and he was always obliged to dhrop work about five minutes before he felt is coming on."-Somerville Journal.

A Ludicrons Stage Death-Scene.

Camille died last night at the Chestnut Street Opera-house, not only to slow music but to the unrestrained laughter of the audience as well. The death scence was marred by a most ludicrons accident. When the curtain arose for the last act, with Camille discovered lying on a couch partly covered by a furry robe, and the dews of death already gathering on her brow, the house was still and expectant. After leaving the death-chamber Gaston re-entered and the dying woman raised herself to greet him. At that moment there was an ominous creak, and one of the supports of the couch gave way. The actress seemed to grasp the situation instantly, and attempted to conceal the difficulty by heaving a long-drawn sigh, and throwing herself back, but the action only made matters worse. The death-bed gave way at one corner with a crash, and the audience began to titter. Nichette, the maid, entered at this juncture and kneeling in front of her mis-tress began her part, but the couch giving evidence by numerous groans of its instability, she arose and wheeled a chair up for the dying Camille's accommodation. By this time the audience had fully appreciated the funniness of the situation and were laughing very audibly, but when Gaston approa and he, together with the maid and the dying woman, could not control their countenances, the audience fairly roared. Camille, after dying in Armand's arms, was deposited in the easy chair instead of on the couch, and appeared as a very smiting corpse.—Philadelphia Press.

IT ALL came about in this wise: The man with the red nose had been giving his experience at the prayer meeting. He said he was the vilest of sinners, and altogether unworthy of saving grace, He was followed by a modest little gentle man, who remarked that he could corroborate all the dear brother had said. Indeed, he would go further, and say that the brother was the meanest say that the brother was the meaness and most rescally old curmudgeon in town. Then the first speaker jumped for the modest little gentleman, clear-ing three settees in transit; two young fellows in the corner started for the fellows in the corner started for the settee-jumper at the same instant; Deacon Jones flung the pulpit Bible at the head of the foremost young fellow; Sister Brown pulled at Deacon Jones's coat tails; the lights went out, somebody bollered, 'fire,' the whole department came galloping up to the meaning-house, three streams were on being you could say "Jack Rohmon everybody was drended to the bolley was drended to the second of the se